

## ENGLAND IS DETERMINED TO SECURE REPARATION FOR DEATH OF BENTON

Is Content, However, to Await  
Action by the U. S. in Be-  
half of Foreigners in Mexico

NO INTERVENTION IS PLANNED

Policy of Great Britain in Mex-  
ican Affairs Is Outlined in  
Commons by Secretary Grey

London, March 2.—The British government's view, that no immediate action could be taken in connection with the death of William Benton was made quite plain today in the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Grey. The secretary, however, was equally explicit in pointing out that if Great Britain failed to secure satisfaction through the United States, that the British government reserved the right to secure reparation whenever it was able to do so.

The promised pronouncement was delivered before a keenly interested gathering of members of the Commons. Intense resentment has been displayed in the British Isles over what is regarded as an attempt by Carranza, the Constitutional leader, to show discord between England and the United States, also over the repeated delays of the investigation into the death of Benton.

Secretary Grey, in the House of Commons, said:

"All efforts made hitherto have failed to secure an investigation of the facts of the death of Benton. The persistent difficulties put in the way of such an investigation created the strongest presumption of the desire and intention to conceal the truth on the part of those in Mexico responsible for what has happened."

"Communication with the United States is still proceeding, but this does not imply that the United States has any responsibility for what has taken place—by which I mean the death of Benton."

"While therefore we welcome any action the United States is prepared to take to secure justice, we have no title to demand, as a right, that the United States should itself resort to force."

"So far the United States has shown at least as much interest in the death in Mexico of a British subject as it has in outrages on American citizens—for I understand that several Americans have been killed in Mexico."

"I therefore sum up the situation by saying that if the United States thinks it is proper to take further steps either in behalf of its own citizens or of a British subject, we gladly will wait the result. But if the United States does not think it desirable to take such steps, we must reserve to ourselves the right to secure reparation whenever it is in our power to do so."

"Assuming that the United States does not itself desire to take any responsibility for intervention, it has been urged upon me that we should take immediate action, without, however, giving me any suggestion or indication what action we can take at the moment."

"I must repeat what I said last week—there is nothing we can do under the present conditions."

"We have no intention of engaging in a fantastic attempt at the sending of force—which to be effective would have to be a very large force—into any part of Mexico. But we do not intend to let the matter rest, and as soon as, by any change of circumstances, it is in our power to carry the matter further, we shall take whatever steps are practicable."

**Confer With Secretary Bryan.**

Washington, March 2.—Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and Sir Lionel Carden, Great Britain's minister to Mexico, conferred briefly with Secretary Grey today, after which the American secretary went to a cabinet meeting with the latest Mexican dispatches. The killing of Benton, an American, the Benton case and probably the attitude of Great Britain in the light of the latest developments were discussed. Carden will confer with the president tonight, and sail for England tomorrow.

**Case in Carranza's Hands.**

Chihuahua, March 2.—The mystery surrounding the question of who killed the Benton investigation commission was cleared today by General Villa, who said the order came from Carranza and was transmitted by Villa to the Junta garrison. "The Benton case and all foreign relations are now in the hands of the supreme chief, and will remain there," Villa said.

### NEW BABY GIRL IN HOME OF W. J. BRYAN —SIXTH GRANDCHILD.

Washington, Mar. 2.—A new baby girl in the home of Secretary Bryan delayed his conference with the British ambassador, and also the cabinet meeting, today. Bryan telephoned his office and the White House that he would be late, and announced the birth of a girl to his daughter, Mrs. Richard Hargreaves, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Bryan now has six grandchildren.

## WILL PRESENT GOLD MEDAL TO COL. GOETHALS

President to Make Presentation  
at Notable Gathering

Washington, D. C., March 2.—President Woodrow Wilson, on behalf of the National Geographic Society, will present the society's special gold medal to Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, at the ninth annual banquet of the scientific organization in Washington tomorrow night. Col. Goethals will be the guest of honor and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan will be toastmaster.

The French ambassador, the Hon. J. J. Jusserand, who is also the dean of the diplomatic corps, will be notified of his election to honorary membership in the National Geographic society. The list of speakers, in addition to the above, will include Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, and Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press. More than 700 people, including members of the diplomatic, scientific and administrative circles and a United States senator or member of the house of representatives representing the society's membership in every state of the Union, will be present at this, the largest and most notable event of its kind in Washington's social world.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, the director and editor of the society, is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

**Third Medal of Kind.**

The special gold medal to be awarded Col. Goethals is the third of its kind to be granted by the National Geographic society. Admiral Robert E. Peary, in 1909, and Capt. Roald Amundsen, in 1912, received similar medals for their achievements at the opposite ends of the earth. Col. Goethals is to be rewarded for his work at the earth's center. The inscription on the medal will read:

"This special medal of the National Geographic society is awarded to George Washington Goethals, to whose ability and patriotism the world owes the construction of the Panama Canal."

Admiral Peary and Capt. Amundsen also hold the society's Hubbard medals, the former for Arctic discoveries prior to 1908, and the latter for the achievement of the Northwest passage. Other Hubbard medal winners are: Robert A. Bartlett, 1909, for Arctic work; Grove Karl Gilbert, 1909, for contributions to geography and geology; and Sir Ernest Shackleton, 1909, for his Antarctic achievement.

The list of honorary members of the society, upon which Ambassador Jusserand's name is to be enrolled, includes: Don Christobal Colon de Toledo, Duke of Veragua, Spain; His Royal Highness, the Archduke Ludwig-Salvator, Austria-Hungary; Emmanuel de Martens, France; Sir John Murray, Scotland; Dr. D. Estanislado Zeballos, Argentine Republic; former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft; Admiral George Dewey, Viscount James Bryce, Dr. Jean Charcot, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Duke of the Abruzzi and Prince Roland Bonaparte.

### THIS DANCE WAS NOT TO BE "JUST AS ADVERTISED."

Los Angeles, March 2.—"Plenty of chicken" was advertised in the posters for a dance here, but because the promise did not pertain to poultry, Mayor Rose declined to issue a permit, and the dance was not held.

**Modern Dances Denounced.**

Boston, March 2.—Modern dances were denounced by the legislative committee at a hearing on a bill introduced by Rep. Sullivan, prohibiting specifically the tango, tango duck, Argentine chicken dip, bunny hugg and grizzly bear.

## WOMAN SENTENCED TO THE ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR HER HUSBAND'S MURDER



Little Falls, N. Y., March 2.—The friends of Mrs. Cynthia Buffum, recently convicted by a jury of murdering her husband, have hopes that she will be granted a new trial or that her sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment. She has been sentenced to die in the electric chair in April. She is now in the death house at Sing Sing prison.

## DECISION IN TYOMIES CASE UPHELD TODAY

Federal Circuit Court of Appeals  
Announces Its Verdict

Cincinnati, O., March 2.—The federal circuit court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the federal district court of western Michigan in the case of the United States against the Tyomies Publishing company, of Hancock, with sending obscene literature and cartoons through the mails in behalf of the striking copper-miners.

The lower court found Business Manager Nunnunivori and Editor Salmunen guilty, and fined each \$100, and sentenced them to sixty days in jail. The company was fined \$1,000.

### TAKES UP WAKEFIELD CASE.

Connecticut Supreme Court Considers  
Appeal For New Trial.

New Haven, Conn., March 2.—The state supreme court met here today to hear arguments on the appeal for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Bewle Wakefield, who is confined in the state prison at Wethersfield under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, James Plew, the actual slayer of Wakefield and whose testimony that the wife was an accomplice, led to her conviction, is to be executed at the Wethersfield prison tomorrow. Plew made no appeal for a new trial.

William Wakefield, the victim of the murder, was slain in the Chestnut woods last June. According to the confession of Plew he and Mrs. Wakefield had formed the plan to get rid of the woman's husband so that they could marry. In accordance with this plan Plew attempted the murder at the Wakefield home on June 22, but was unsuccessful. He then induced his intended victim, whom he had partially drugged, to go walking with him, finally leading him to an unfrequented spot in the woods, where he shot and stabbed him to death, and then hid some shoestrings about his neck and to a stump to give the indication of suicide.

### WRECK ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

Chicago, March 2.—A Port Huron special on the Grand Trunk railroad crashed into a freight train in the city yards today, killing a freight brakeman and seriously injuring two other men. Several passengers on all steel trains were slightly injured.

## WILSON ROUNDS OUT FIRST YEAR AS PRESIDENT

Glance Backward Shows Administration Has Been Eventful and Active

TWO NOTABLE BILLS PASSED

Success in Securing Laws More  
Marked Than Successes in  
Diplomatic Field

Washington, D. C., March 2.—President Wilson today rounded out the first year of his term of office as chief executive of the nation. A glance backward over the twelve months that have passed since President Wilson was inaugurated March 4, 1913, shows that his administration has been unusually eventful and active. Seldom, except in time of war, has any president ever had so many things going on at the same time.

The revision of the tariff was the first notable achievement of the Wilson administration. Two weeks after he was inaugurated the president called an extra session of congress to revise the tariff. The session convened on April 7 and the Underwood tariff bill with the income tax was immediately introduced in the house. That body passed the measure on May 8 and on September 9 it was passed by the senate. On the day of the passage of the bill by the senate, President Wilson issued a public statement which very clearly identified the administration with the measure, and which asserted the success of the Democratic party in maintaining its harmony and carrying out its pledges under difficult circumstances.

As soon as the president was assured that the last stumbling block had been removed from the path of the tariff bill he appeared before congress and urged upon that body the necessity for legislation to make the monetary system of the country more simple and uniform and more readily available for the needs of business. The currency bill, which was introduced simultaneously in the senate and house three days after the president had addressed congress on the subject, was essentially an administration measure, and its enactment into law was a victory for President Wilson. The provisions of the law for a Federal reserve board and the establishment of regional banks called for rather radical changes in the monetary system of the country. The majority of the leading banks, though opposed to the currency bill, have manifested a disposition to give the new system a fair trial and to give in the work of starting it off smoothly.

### Regulation of Trusts.

The third great question of public policy to be taken up by President Wilson during his first year in office was the further regulation by the Federal Government of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. In his previous utterances the president had made it plain that "trusting" and "baiting" the trusts was not to be the sport of his administration. At the same time he let it be known that he believed the Sherman anti-trust law needed revision to make it more effective in dealing with those corporations whose unlawful acts made them actual enemies of the public welfare.

On January 29 the president made his third formal appearance before the two houses of Congress assembled in joint session and explained his views on the trust problem. He condemned interlocking directorates, advocated the prosecution of individual directors and officials for the unlawful acts of their corporations, proposed to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate the

## COSTS MILLIONS TO REMOVE SNOW

Fifty Thousand Men Tackle "The  
Beautiful" in New York

New York, March 2.—Fifty thousand men, including employees of railroads, today began to dig New York and vicinity out of the snow and ice left by three storms, the last of which continued thirty-six hours. The cost to business interests and railroads, and the cost to the city and public and private corporations for snow removal will run into the millions.

Twelve persons are dead as the direct result of the last storm. Four laborers removing snow were killed by Long Island railroad trains. Two were victims of fallen wires in Newark.

Conditions are rapidly assuming normal, the weather is fair and the temperature rising. With the resumption of railroad traffic the threatened meat and milk famine has passed. Inability to make deliveries resulted in a shortage of beer and the price advanced. This condition was not expected to continue long today.

Inbound liners waiting in the outer harbor ventured into port yesterday and today. Wire communication south and west, while far from normal, was improved today.

### TO INSPECT COMMANDERY.

Calumet Commandery, Knights of the Golden Eagle will be inspected Saturday evening by the inspector general for Michigan. A special meeting has been called for this occasion and the Commandery will be called through a series of drills tending to show the efficiency of the body. Afterwards there will be a social session. All members of the Knights of the Golden Eagle are invited to be present.

Theodore Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., draws a salary of \$103,000 a year.

## COMMITTEE GETS MASS OF INFORMATION FROM THE C. & H. GENERAL MANAGER

James MacNaughton Continues on Stand in Congressional Inquiry, Giving Facts on Aid Fund, Housing, Welfare Work, Underground Conditions and Other Subjects of Interest

The congressional committee this morning learned from General Manager MacNaughton of the Calumet & Hecla about temperatures in the mines, ventilation underground, aid fund, medical attendance, housing problem, welfare work and charitable features the company provides.

At the opening of the session, Attorney Ross referred to the testimony of a federation witness who said that his rights as a voter were infringed upon by the marking of his ballot by an election official, the object being, in the opinion of the witness, to enable the mining company to know how its employees voted. Mr. Ross read from the compiled laws of Michigan, that statute pertaining to the marking of ballots by election officials. After an objection by Attorney Hilton for the federation was overruled, he read the Michigan law on the subject of arrests, this information having been asked by Congressman Switzer. The law gives the right to make an arrest without a warrant on suspicion of felony and to break into a house to make an arrest.

Mr. MacNaughton then resumed his testimony and replying to the interrogation of Attorney A. E. Petersmann gave some information as to underground temperatures. He said the average temperature of air in the C. & H. conglomerate was 80 degrees, and the highest rock temperature, 57 degrees. This was ascertained by drilling a deep hole, inserting a slow registering thermometer and sealing up the hole for a period of weeks or months. The temperature in an amygdaloid vein ranges from 35 to 75 degrees. The greatest temperature in any of the mines was found to be in the Tamarack on the 20th level, in October, 1909, when the temperature registered 39 degrees. Under average conditions at this point it is from 52 to 84 degrees.

The question of ventilation, generation of gases and smoke were next taken up. The witness stated that gas existed in broken rock—probably a nitrous acid gas—and that when the damp rock was shoveled into the car the gas escaped, sometimes giving the men a headache.

Chairman Taylor asked many questions on this topic. The witness said considerable experimenting has been done in an endeavor to get a powder generating less gas. However, the men are expected to let the compressed air blow after a blast to rid the drift of gas and smoke, but it is expected that air will not be unnecessarily wasted. In general the circulation of air and ventilation are good, he said. He knew of no metal mines having artificial ventilation.

### Concerning the Aid Fund.

Regarding the employees' aid fund, Mr. MacNaughton gave a history of its organization from 1877 to the present date, and introduced a statement of the finances. The men gave fifty cents a month, the company a similar sum, and in 36 years the contributions by employees have amounted to \$94,881.37, while the company contributed, in the same period, the sum of \$25,482.81. The amount paid in benefits has been in excess of \$1,506,000. The excess, above contributions, accrued from dividends on 472 shares of C. & H. stock, in which the aid fund was invested. For a period of forty months the men were not required to make any contributions. The company paid their share, as well as its own, and when payments were again required of the men an advance of 2 1/2 per cent was made in wages to take care of the aid fund dues. However, no contributions have been made to the fund either by the company or by the employees since July 1, 1912, the fund having a large surplus, amounting at present to \$76,892.89. The rules of the club have been amended to meet the requirements of the Michigan compensation act and to allow compensation in certain cases not covered by the act. The C. & H. company is the only one handling the aid fund in this manner.

The question of the administration of the fund was gone into in much detail, and the committee manifested much interest in the entire subject. The question of hospital and medical service was next taken up. Mr. MacNaughton explained that each married man pays one dollar a month, and single men pay 50 cents per month, which entitles them and the families of the former to medical service free, surgeon services and medicine. It also was pointed out that the company

### Schools and Churches.

The matter of schools owned by the company and churches situated on company land also was given attention. The witness explained that as the company pays from 80 to 90 per cent of the taxes of Calumet township it made little difference if the company builds the school houses and houses them in the township, or if the township builds them. The witness estimated the value of the eleven school houses owned by the company at \$302,000, and the annual rental from these buildings is \$13,020.60 or 5 per cent on the investment. A greater number of churches, it was brought out, are on company land, and that 5-year leases, with the privilege of renewal are given in each instance. No attempt has ever been made to dispossess any one of any property situated on company land.

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### THE WEATHER.

Snow flurries to night. Wednesday fair.

